

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	July 1986(f)	July 1985	% Change	June 1986(p)	June 1985	% Change	May 1986(r)	May 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	744,100	729,700	2.0	750,800	734,300	2.2	740,300	727,000	1.8
Employed	704,200	689,600	2.1	710,000	692,200	2.6	702,200	685,900	2.4
Unemployed	40,000	40,100	-0.2	40,800	42,000	-2.9	38,100	41,100	-7.3
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.5	—	5.4	5.7	—	5.1	5.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.6	5.8	—	5.2	5.5	—	5.2	5.7	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	July 1986(f)	July 1985	% Change	June 1986(p)	June 1985	% Change	May 1986(r)	May 1985	% Change
Total	635.7	621.8	2.2	639.7	625.9	2.2	636.8	621.7	2.4
Mining	8.0	9.2	-13.0	8.1	9.3	-12.9	8.4	9.5	-11.6
Metal Mining	1.7	1.8	-5.6	1.8	1.9	-5.3	1.8	2.1	-14.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.8	3.0	-6.7	2.6	2.8	-7.1	3.0	2.7	11.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.4	4.4	-22.7	3.6	4.6	-21.7	3.6	4.7	-23.4
Contract Construction	36.5	38.3	-4.7	36.2	38.0	-4.7	34.4	36.2	-5.0
Manufacturing	92.1	93.9	-1.9	93.0	94.5	-1.6	92.5	93.8	-1.4
Durable Goods	63.2	65.7	-3.8	64.1	66.5	-3.6	63.8	66.1	-3.5
Primary Metals	4.0	4.9	-18.4	4.1	5.0	-18.0	4.1	5.2	-21.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	19.5	20.1	-3.0	19.7	20.3	-3.0	19.8	20.2	-2.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	8.3	8.6	-3.5
Transportation Equipment	14.3	14.5	-1.4	14.2	14.4	-1.4	14.2	14.2	0.0
Other Durable Goods	17.4	18.2	-4.4	17.6	18.4	-4.3	17.4	17.8	-2.2
Non-Durable Goods	28.9	28.1	2.8	28.9	28.0	3.2	28.7	27.7	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	9.7	9.2	5.4	9.6	9.1	5.5	9.5	8.8	8.0
Textile & Apparel Products	5.6	5.7	-1.8	5.7	5.8	-1.7	5.7	5.8	-1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.6	-2.8	3.5	3.6	-2.8	3.5	3.6	-2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.1	9.6	5.2	10.1	9.6	5.2	10.0	9.5	5.3
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.6	37.2	1.1	36.6	36.8	-0.5	37.0	36.6	1.1
Railroad Transportation	3.6	3.9	-7.7	3.6	3.9	-7.7	3.6	3.9	-7.7
Other Transportation	18.0	17.1	5.3	17.6	16.7	5.4	17.5	16.5	6.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.0	16.3	-1.8	15.4	16.1	-4.3	15.9	16.2	-1.9
Trade	153.2	148.1	3.4	153.2	148.2	3.4	151.7	146.3	3.7
Wholesale Trade	36.1	36.0	0.3	36.0	35.9	0.3	35.7	35.5	0.6
Retail Trade	117.1	112.1	4.5	117.2	112.3	4.4	116.0	110.9	4.6
Building Materials	5.7	5.6	1.8	5.7	5.6	1.8	5.6	5.6	0.0
Food Stores	20.5	19.5	5.1	20.5	19.5	5.1	20.2	19.2	5.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.5	14.0	3.6	14.5	14.0	3.6	14.2	13.7	3.6
Eating & Drinking Places	38.7	36.7	5.4	38.9	36.9	5.4	38.4	36.2	6.1
Other Retail	37.7	36.4	3.6	37.6	36.3	3.6	37.7	36.2	4.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.5	31.2	7.4	33.3	31.0	7.4	33.1	30.8	7.5
Services	139.1	132.0	5.7	137.3	130.1	5.5	134.8	127.2	6.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.2	9.7	5.2	10.1	9.6	5.2	9.6	8.9	7.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	49.5	46.3	6.9	48.2	45.1	6.9	46.9	43.5	7.8
Medical & Other Health Services	36.4	34.2	6.4	36.0	33.8	6.5	35.9	33.5	7.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	29.1	28.6	1.7	29.0	28.5	1.8	28.8	28.4	1.4
Other Services	13.9	13.1	6.1	14.0	13.0	7.7	13.5	12.8	5.5
Government	135.7	131.9	2.9	142.0	137.9	3.0	144.9	141.2	2.6
Federal Government	41.2	40.2	2.5	41.1	40.1	2.5	40.8	39.7	2.8
U.S. Federal Defense	23.7	23.5	0.9	23.6	23.4	0.9	23.5	23.3	0.9
Other Federal Government	17.5	16.7	4.8	17.4	16.6	4.8	17.3	16.4	5.5
State Government	36.5	33.6	8.6	38.1	35.1	8.5	39.1	37.2	5.1
State Education	19.1	17.4	9.8	20.7	18.9	9.5	21.6	21.0	2.9
Other State Government	17.4	16.2	7.4	17.4	16.2	7.4	17.5	16.2	8.0
Local Government	58.0	58.1	-0.2	62.9	62.7	0.3	65.0	64.3	1.1
Local Education	32.8	32.5	0.9	38.5	38.2	0.8	41.3	40.7	1.5
Other Local Government	25.3	25.6	-1.2	24.3	24.6	-1.2	23.6	23.6	0.0

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July '86 (f)	July '85	% Change	June '86 (p)	May '86 (r)	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85
TOTAL POPULATION¹	1,676.5	1,651.0	1.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older ²	1,082.7	1,062.9	1.9	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3	1,075.5	1,072.3	1,071.9	1,070.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	741.7	725.3	2.3	740.4	738.9	742.9	740.0	747.2	752.7	739.7	742.8
Participation Rate	68.5	68.2	0.0	68.4	68.4	68.8	68.7	69.5	70.2	69.0	69.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	700.1	683.5	2.4	701.8	700.7	703.8	701.2	706.0	708.8	696.7	696.1
Employment Ratio ³	59.0	56.7	0.0	59.0	59.3	59.3	59.6	60.0	60.2	58.1	58.4
Nonagricultural Employment	637.1	617.4	3.2	639.4	637.3	639.9	637.1	639.5	640.1	620.3	620.8
Self-employed & Domestic ⁴	53.9	56.7	-5.0	54.3	53.8	52.8	52.5	54.5	58.1	58.3	58.3
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	-1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	41.7	41.8	-0.3	38.6	38.2	39.1	38.8	41.2	43.9	43.0	46.7
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.8	0.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	341.0	337.6	1.0	342.3	342.0	336.2	337.3	328.3	319.6	332.2	327.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX⁴	130.6	127.8	2.2	130.7	131.1	131.0	131.4	132.0	132.1	127.6	127.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS⁵	637.9	623.9	2.2	636.8	637.8	636.2	637.2	639.1	639.4	631.1	631.3
Mining	8.0	9.1	-12.6	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0
Contract Construction	33.9	35.7	-5.1	33.9	34.5	34.1	35.1	36.7	36.6	33.6	34.0
Manufacturing	91.5	93.5	-2.1	92.2	93.2	93.5	93.1	93.9	93.4	92.4	93.5
Durable Goods	62.7	65.4	-4.1	63.5	64.3	64.6	64.2	64.8	64.6	64.4	64.9
Nondurable Goods	28.8	28.1	2.7	28.6	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.0	28.7
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.6	36.6	-0.1	36.1	36.9	37.4	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.7
Trade	154.4	149.3	3.4	153.3	152.5	152.0	151.4	152.2	152.0	149.3	149.9
Wholesale	36.0	36.0	0.0	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.4	35.6
Retail	118.4	113.3	4.5	117.6	116.8	116.3	115.8	116.4	116.1	113.8	114.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.3	31.0	7.5	33.1	33.2	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.9	31.8
Services	140.2	132.5	5.8	138.1	137.7	135.9	137.2	136.4	137.3	134.9	134.7
Government	140.0	136.1	2.9	142.1	141.3	141.8	141.5	141.0	141.2	142.1	140.6
Federal	40.2	39.3	2.4	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.1
State	39.0	35.9	8.5	39.1	37.9	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.3
Local	60.8	60.9	-0.2	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.5	63.3	63.4	63.8	63.2

¹ Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.

² Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

³ Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

⁴ Base year 1977 = 100.

⁵ Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	June 1986(p)	Male % Change from June '85	% Distribution	June 1986(p)	Female % Change from June '85	% Distribution	Production Workers June 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	364.1	-0.5	100.0	275.5	6.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.5	-13.8	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.2	76.5
Contract Construction	32.3	-6.4	8.9	3.9	11.4	1.4	26.5	73.2
Manufacturing	64.1	-2.4	17.6	28.9	0.3	10.5	62.3	67.0
Durable Goods	46.2	-4.9	12.7	17.9	0.0	6.5	42.3	66.0
Nondurable Goods	17.9	4.7	4.9	11.0	0.9	4.0	20.0	69.2
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Util.	25.9	0.8	7.1	10.7	-3.6	3.9	25.8	70.5
Total Trade	81.5	1.7	22.4	71.7	5.3	26.0	135.2	88.3
Wholesale Trade	26.8	0.8	7.4	9.2	-1.1	3.3	30.0	83.3
Retail Trade	54.7	2.2	15.0	62.5	6.3	22.7	105.2	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.1	3.4	3.3	21.2	9.8	7.7	25.6	76.9
Services	65.5	4.0	18.0	71.8	7.0	26.1	106.5	77.6
Total Government	75.2	-1.8	20.7	66.7	8.8	24.2	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.5	-0.8	7.0	15.5	8.4	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.6	-1.2	4.6	7.0	6.1	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.9	0.0	2.4	8.5	10.4	3.1	NA	NA
State Government	17.9	6.5	4.9	20.2	10.4	7.3	NA	NA
State Education	11.6	6.4	3.2	9.1	13.7	3.3	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.3	6.8	1.7	11.1	7.8	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	31.8	-6.7	8.7	31.0	8.0	11.3	NA	NA
Local Education	15.4	-9.4	4.2	23.1	9.0	8.4	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.4	-4.1	4.5	7.9	5.3	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	July '86(f)	Salt Lake — Ogden ¹ July '85	% Chg.	June '86(p)	May '86(r)	July '86(f)	Provo — Orem ² July '85	% Chg.	June '86(p)	May '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	499.0	483.6	3.2	500.3	494.0	91.1	89.6	1.7	91.6	90.8
Employed	475.0	458.8	3.5	475.7	471.2	86.5	84.5	2.4	86.8	86.2
Unemployed	24.0	24.8	-3.2	24.6	22.8	4.6	5.1	-9.8	4.8	4.6
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.1	0.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.7	0.0	5.2	5.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	445.8	434.0	2.7	448.9	446.0	69.6	67.9	2.5	69.7	69.7
Mining	2.0	2.2	-9.1	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	-46.4	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	25.4	25.6	-0.8	25.3	24.0	3.6	3.8	-5.3	3.3	3.2
Manufacturing	61.9	63.5	-2.5	62.5	62.2	11.2	11.3	-0.9	11.3	11.4
Durable Goods	43.9	46.0	-4.6	44.6	44.4	8.1	8.4	-3.6	8.2	8.2
Nondurable Goods	18.0	17.5	2.9	17.9	17.8	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.1	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.9	29.0	-0.3	28.6	28.9	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.1	2.2
Total Trade	111.9	108.3	3.3	112.6	111.6	15.1	14.6	3.4	14.7	14.7
Wholesale Trade	30.9	30.8	0.3	31.1	30.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	81.0	77.5	4.5	81.5	80.8	13.3	12.8	3.9	13.1	13.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	25.7	7.8	27.4	27.2	2.3	2.1	9.5	2.3	2.3
Services	98.3	92.7	6.0	96.9	95.0	22.5	21.3	5.6	22.3	22.1
Total Government	89.7	87.0	3.1	93.6	95.0	12.6	12.4	1.6	13.7	13.8

¹ Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

² Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July '86(f)	June '86(p)	May '86(r)	July '85	July '86(f)	July '85	% Change	July '86(f)	July '85	% Change
State Total	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.5	746,150	729,710	2.3	635,700	622,090	2.2
Bear River	4.6	4.0	3.6	4.3	44,690	44,080	1.4	36,770	36,070	1.9
Box Elder	3.9	3.5	3.1	4.1	16,740	16,560	1.1	14,090	14,090	0.0
Cache	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.5	26,850	26,480	1.4	22,240	21,550	3.2
Rich	4.4	3.7	4.1	1.8	1,100	1,040	5.8	440	430	2.3
Wasatch Front	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.1	511,010	496,960	2.8	457,610	445,990	2.6
North	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.7	160,530	155,720	3.1	113,020	110,300	2.5
Davis	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	80,700	78,670	2.6	52,970	52,210	1.5
Morgan	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.4	1,780	1,750	1.7	1,020	1,010	1.0
Weber	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.7	78,050	75,300	3.7	59,030	57,080	3.4
South	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.3	350,480	341,240	2.7	344,590	335,690	2.7
Salt Lake	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.3	338,290	329,640	2.6	333,570	324,930	2.7
Tooele	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.3	12,190	11,600	5.1	11,020	10,760	2.4
Mountainlands	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	101,670	99,820	1.9	76,880	74,880	2.7
Summit	7.8	11.5	12.5	8.6	6,150	6,060	1.5	5,210	5,090	2.4
Utah	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.7	91,070	89,650	1.6	69,630	67,800	2.7
Wasatch	14.3	12.2	13.0	9.6	4,450	4,110	8.3	2,040	1,990	2.5
Central	8.4	8.5	8.6	7.5	24,000	25,110	-4.4	15,480	16,350	-5.3
Juab	12.1	12.0	13.5	10.6	2,030	1,990	2.0	1,620	1,540	5.2
Millard	5.5	6.0	5.9	4.8	7,810	9,010	-13.3	4,720	5,710	-17.3
Piute	7.6	10.6	10.8	11.0	400	410	-2.4	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	13.9	12.6	13.1	12.3	6,170	6,240	-1.1	3,490	3,540	-1.4
Sevier	6.3	6.8	6.3	5.8	6,570	6,490	1.2	4,980	4,920	1.2
Wayne	5.1	6.3	7.2	4.7	1,020	970	5.2	460	460	4.3
Southwestern	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	28,910	28,250	2.3	20,740	19,860	4.4
Beaver	8.6	6.3	6.4	5.5	2,380	2,520	-5.6	1,390	1,480	-6.1
Garfield	7.7	7.4	8.2	7.5	1,680	1,670	0.6	1,630	1,600	1.9
Iron	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	8,170	8,140	0.4	6,250	6,090	2.6
Kane	5.5	5.3	5.0	6.3	2,570	2,450	4.9	1,460	1,390	5.0
Washington	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.8	14,110	13,470	4.8	10,010	9,300	7.6
Utah Basin	12.3	13.1	12.1	7.8	15,810	16,240	-2.6	11,460	12,720	-9.9
Daggett	1.6	7.2	8.6	2.5	450	440	2.3	300	290	3.4
Duchesne	13.9	15.2	13.8	8.5	5,910	5,820	1.5	4,150	4,430	-6.3
Uintah	11.8	12.1	11.2	7.6	9,450	9,980	-5.3	7,010	8,000	-12.4
Southeastern	9.9	9.3	8.6	10.1	20,090	19,280	4.2	16,790	16,250	3.3
Carbon	10.0	9.6	9.0	10.0	8,910	8,660	2.9	7,460	7,380	1.1
Emery	11.1	8.8	8.3	10.7	4,260	4,000	6.5	4,010	3,820	5.0
Grand	9.6	9.1	9.5	9.7	3,360	3,290	2.1	2,420	2,380	1.7
San Juan	8.5	9.1	7.1	10.0	3,560	3,330	6.9	2,900	2,670	8.6

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1986	May(r) 1986	June 1985	June(p) 1986	May(r) 1986	June 1985	June(p) 1986	May(r) 1986	June 1985
MINING	\$468.27	\$430.06	\$482.27	38.7	36.2	41.9	\$12.10	\$11.88	\$11.51
CONSTRUCTION	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MANUFACTURING	385.12	381.75	359.45	40.2	40.1	39.5	9.58	9.52	9.10
Durable Goods	403.03	402.11	372.89	41.0	41.2	40.4	9.83	9.76	9.23
Nondurable Goods	344.96	330.34	324.76	38.5	37.2	37.2	8.96	8.88	8.73
TRADE	240.38	237.29	242.12	31.3	31.1	31.9	7.68	7.63	7.59
Wholesale Trade	382.47	372.86	371.14	36.6	36.2	37.3	10.45	10.30	9.95
Retail Trade	189.34	188.05	194.35	29.4	29.2	29.9	6.44	6.44	6.50
AVERAGE	304.66	306.36	301.37	34.7	34.5	34.8	8.78	8.88	8.66

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1986	May(r) 1986	June 1985	June(p) 1986	May(r) 1986	June 1985	June(p) 1986	May(r) 1986	June 1985
MINING	\$550.41	\$537.63	\$566.20	42.9	46.7	42.7	\$12.83	\$12.58	\$13.26
Metal Mining	531.04	517.14	529.07	40.2	39.0	39.9	13.21	13.26	13.26
Bituminous Coal Mining	632.34	610.87	668.13	43.4	51.9	42.1	14.57	14.32	15.87
CONSTRUCTION	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MANUFACTURING	394.99	390.80	377.87	40.2	40.4	40.5	9.86	9.80	9.33
Durable Goods	424.03	421.26	394.83	42.1	42.4	41.3	10.13	10.08	9.56
Primary Metal Industries	659.90	627.24	592.77	47.5	48.2	42.1	14.59	14.87	14.08
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	406.41	396.58	371.45	43.7	43.2	42.5	9.30	9.18	8.74
Transportation Equipment	499.32	510.04	487.41	40.3	41.5	42.2	12.39	12.29	11.55
Nondurable Goods	332.12	327.05	338.52	36.1	35.9	38.6	9.20	9.11	8.77
Food & Kindred Products	332.74	316.11	303.41	39.1	36.8	36.6	8.51	8.59	8.29
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	545.58	557.28	549.91	42.0	43.1	43.3	12.99	12.93	12.70
TRADE	224.05	221.40	228.49	30.4	30.0	31.3	7.37	7.38	7.30
Wholesale Trade	383.44	380.09	364.82	37.3	37.3	37.0	10.28	10.19	9.86
Retail Trade	178.35	176.33	187.37	28.4	27.9	29.6	6.28	6.32	6.33
Food Stores	234.08	229.61	237.51	30.4	29.4	31.5	7.70	7.81	7.54
Other Retail	189.72	183.01	187.33	30.6	30.2	29.5	6.20	6.06	6.35
AVERAGE	308.98	308.43	309.23	34.6	34.5	35.3	8.93	8.94	8.76

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	Forecast July '86	THIS YEAR		Final July '85	YEAR AGO	
		Preliminary June '86	Final May '86		Final June '85	Final May '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	6,830	6,195	7,706	8,647	7,843	9,509
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	16,898	13,266	10,807	6,165	4,840	5,682
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	23,728	19,461	18,513	14,812	12,683	15,191
Number of New Applications for Jobs	11,356	11,308	8,425	9,986	9,944	9,131
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,038	6,329	4,426	5,608	5,878	6,767
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,005	1,954	1,940	1,440	1,609	2,058
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	11,731	12,232	13,640	10,332	10,911	11,335
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.01	2.13	2.40	1.85	1.98	2.09
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	\$6,996,000	\$6,959,000	\$7,402,421	\$5,784,808	\$5,639,852	\$6,525,088

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					From Last Month	% Change			
	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	June '85		June '85 to June '86	May '85 to May '86	Apr. '85 to Apr. '86	Mar. '86 to Mar. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U) ¹	327.9	326.3	325.3	326.0	322.3	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3
Food and Beverages	309.5	309.4	308.5	307.8	301.4	0.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1
Food at Home	301.6	302.1	301.5	301.2	296.0	-0.2	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.9
Housing	361.2	358.5	358.0	357.0	350.4	0.8	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.6
Rent Residential	279.4	278.4	277.9	275.0	263.6	0.4	6.0	6.0	6.7	6.1
Fuel and Other Util.	393.8	382.5	381.8	385.5	399.4	3.0	-4.2	-2.7	-1.8	-0.7
Medical Care	432.0	429.7	428.0	425.8	401.7	0.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
Apparel and Upkeep	204.5	206.4	207.3	206.3	204.6	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
Transportation	308.6	305.7	303.3	309.6	321.8	0.9	-4.1	-4.9	-5.2	-2.2
Gasoline	299.1	288.7	278.6	307.7	381.4	3.6	-22.2	-24.3	-25.5	-14.5
Energy ²	380.6	367.6	361.8	381.3	436.8	3.5	-12.9	-14.8	-14.8	-8.5
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	296.9	299.2	297.9	300.3	309.2	-0.1	-3.3	-3.5	-3.7	-2.7
Finished Goods	288.9	289.0	286.9	288.1	294.0	0.0	-1.7	-1.7	-2.1	-1.4
Intermediate Materials	307.1	306.8	307.0	309.4	319.3	0.1	-3.8	-4.1	-3.9	-2.9
Crude Materials	274.9	278.9	272.8	280.9	315.6	-1.4	-10.0	-9.8	-12.3	-10.1

¹ Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

² Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UTAH AND UNITED STATES
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
1985

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	UTAH	U.S.	UTAH	U.S.	UTAH	U.S.
Age 16 +	68.7	64.8	81.3	76.3	56.4	54.5
Age 16 — 19	70.5	54.5	75.1	56.8	66.0	52.1
Age 20 — 24	80.9	78.2	86.3	85.0	74.8	71.8
Age 25 — 34	81.4	82.5	95.6	94.7	66.8	70.9
Age 35 — 44	80.6	83.1	95.8	95.0	64.5	71.8
Age 45 — 54	80.4	77.3	91.7	91.0	68.8	64.4
Age 55 — 64	59.4	54.2	77.4	67.9	43.2	42.0
Age 65 +	12.1	10.8	18.7	15.8	7.1	7.3

Note: Data are based on a probability sample of households and are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985; and unpublished current population survey tables.

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Utah

LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1986

published September 1986

Economics has been called the "dismal science," and although this month's economic news isn't necessarily dreary, it isn't very promising either. Layoffs and slow job growth are taking their toll on Utah's labor market. For the second month in a row, the State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate registered 5.8 percent — the highest rate since January of this year. Following on the heels of four months with unemployment in the 5.2 to 5.3 percent range, this rise may or may not be significant — only time will tell. Unfortunately, August 1986 also has the uneasy distinction of being the first month since the beginning of the recovery to show a higher rate of joblessness than its year-ago counter-

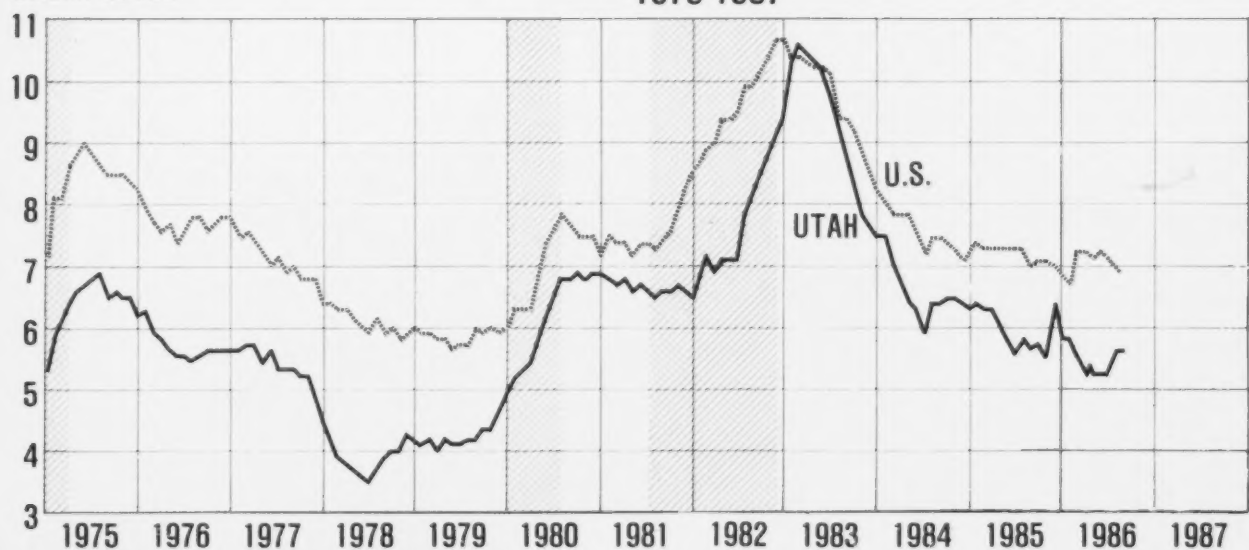
part. On a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 43,800 Utahns were out of work in August — up eight percent from the previous year. The employed portion of the labor force also continued to grow, but at a much slower rate.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Feature Article: What's Happened to Utah's Wage Base?
- Occupational Projections Software for Micro Computers, page 7.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987**

**PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE
UNEMPLOYED**



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

STILL BELOW NATIONAL AVERAGE

Still, Utah's jobless rate remains about a percentage point below the national average — **but** the gap is narrowing. While there tends to be fluctuations in the unemployment rate during the plateau stage of a recovery, Utah's increased unemployment coupled with retarded growth in nonagricultural jobs seem to put a damper on any rosy predictions for the State's labor market. Nonetheless, the State currently maintains quite a **favorable** unemployment stance; but any further increases in the level of joblessness may be cause for concern.

NONFARM JOB GROWTH RATE SLOWS EVEN MORE

Let's talk about that sluggish expansion in nonfarm jobs. Between August 1986 and August 1985 Utah added 10,300 nonagricultural jobs, a 1.6 percent gain. That growth rate measured less than half the 1985 average. Final and revised data for 1986 indicate the drop in growth rates began as early as January of this year. The oil extraction industry, construction, and durable goods manufacturing produced the biggest job drain on the Utah economy. These industries accounted for the net loss of 5,300 Utah jobs since August of last year.

Other areas of the economy showed moderate employment accumulation although the **rate** of expansion diminished. Finance/insurance/real estate managed to retain the lead in percentage terms with a 6.4 percent, 2,000 job gain. However, services added the most new jobs in numerical terms — 6,200 since August 1985 — and also managed a respectable 4.7 percent increase. Retail trade was another big employment winner with a 4.0 percent, 4,500 position year-over accrual. State government made the largest civil service gains adding 2,800 individuals to its payroll since August 1985. One previously troubled area in durable goods manufacturing — the electronics industry — actually posted an increase of nearly five percent in August. Food and kindred products manufacturing also made a sound showing by increasing 4.3 percent from last year.

ANOTHER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE?

This newsletter talks a lot about unemployment rates — and most people are familiar with them and what they indicate about the state of the economy. In a previous issue, this newsletter also covered the FEUR (full employment unemployment rate). Now, let's examine yet another unemployment rate — one that generally remains within the governmental realm or is known only to true aficionados of labor statistics. The insured unemployment rate (or IUR) is calculated by dividing unemployment insurance claims by the employment in firms covered by the unemployment insurance law. This rate falls substantially lower than the "regular" or total unemployment rate as the IUR excludes agricultural workers, the self-employed, domestics, and new/re-entrants to the labor market. In fact, only about 40 percent of the jobless draw unemployment insurance benefits in Utah.

However, the IUR provides a topical gauge of industry joblessness not available through the normal unemployment methodology. Trouble in various sectors can be spotted rapidly as IURs are calculated weekly. What do these informative IURs tell us about the current state of Utah's economy? The most current weekly IUR registered at 2.4 percent. IURs are not adjusted for seasonal variations, so year-over comparisons are usually best. This type of analysis indicates the current IUR ranks higher than both 1985 and 1984 rates, but lower than the figures for 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983. In other words, Utah is experiencing quite moderate "insured" unemployment.

But what about particular industries? Oil/gas extraction shows the highest IUR of any of the industrial groupings — a whopping 12.5 percent. The next highest sectors registered in the six to seven percent range and included chemical/petroleum manufacturing, pipelines/communications/utilities, and construction. Although manufacturing employment has been declining recently, the overall IUR registers only 3.0 percent; and several manufacturing sectors maintain rates below the State average. Generally, those sectors showing the greatest employment growth also tend to show the lowest IUR. For example, trade posted a 1.6 percent IUR; finance/insurance/real estate, 1.5 percent. Surprisingly, the IUR for the swelling service industry, at 2.1 percent, registers almost as high as the State average. At less than one percent, government shows a low IUR typical of that sector.

Relative movements in IURs are just as important as their current level. Mining's rate is down from last year and from the beginning of this year. While construction experienced a seasonal drop since January, its current weekly IUR measures the highest of any comparable week since the recessionary year of 1982. On the other hand, manufacturing's insured unemployment rate, barring seasonal fluctuations, has remained remarkably steady during the past few years. Transportation/communications/utilities currently exhibits an IUR higher than at any time since the most recent recession. The remaining sectors (trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and government) have shown very little nonseasonal change in IURs since 1983.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD?

Coupled with recent news about low tax revenues, the current rise in Utah's unemployment seems to paint a dull economic picture. However, on the national scene, the outlook appears a little brighter. Interest rates are continuing to fall, inflation is practically dead in the water, the leading economic indicators are rising again, factory output is up, the Federal Reserve Board is making policy decisions to spur growth, and most economists are predicting an upturn. And as the nation goes, so generally goes Utah. Moreover, several large employers will be opening or re-opening operations in the Beehive State which also should help the employment situation in upcoming months.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO UTAH'S WAGE BASE?

Much concern has arisen in Utah over the past few years about the wage-producing base of Utah's nonagricultural industries. This is understandable in view of the apparent loss of jobs in the goods-producing nonagricultural industries—mining, construction, and manufacturing—, and the coincident significant growth of jobs in the service-producing industries. An examination of employment and wage figures provides some insight as to what has actually occurred in Utah's industrial base.

First, the goods-producing industries:

	1979	1985	Change Percent	Number
TOTAL	140,070	139,247	-0.6	-823
Mining	17,694	9,738	-45.0	-7,956
Construction	35,642	35,510	-0.4	-132
Manufacturing	86,734	93,999	8.4	7,265

Second, the service-producing industries:

TOTAL	408,349	485,140	18.8	76,791
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	33,573	37,013	10.2	3,440
Trade	129,378	147,920	14.3	18,542
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	25,817	31,059	20.3	5,242
Services	96,352	131,342	36.3	34,990
Government	132,229	137,806	11.8	14,577
Total Nonfarm Jobs	548,419	624,387	13.9	75,968

The above figures show a mild erosion in goods-producing jobs from 1979 (the last good job-growth year before the 1980-82 recessions) to 1985. There has been a net loss of 823 goods-producing jobs in this period. The goods-producing share of total nonagricultural jobs declined slightly, from 25.5 percent in 1979 to 23.3 percent in 1985. This 2.2 percentage point drop in the share of goods-producing jobs does not seem to be overly significant. Fortunately, the growth in manufacturing industry employment almost offset the loss of jobs, primarily from mining and a few in construction. Fortunate too, is the exceptional growth in service-producing industries which added 76,791 new jobs in this 1979-1985 period, which much more than offset the lost 823 jobs in goods-producing industries. The overall result was an almost 14 percent increase in the total nonfarm jobs in the state.

The impact on total payroll wages of this slight shift in distribution of jobs was somewhat more significant.

	1979	1985	Millions of Dollars Percent	Amount
Total Payrolls	\$6,605	\$10,792	63.4	\$4,187
Service-producing	4,493	7,733	72.1	3,240
Goods-producing	2,123	3,059	44.8	947

In 1979 goods-producing industry payrolls represented 32 percent of total payrolls. This fell to 28.3 percent in 1985. This 3.7 percentage point drop is not overly significant in terms of the total industry payroll. Fortunate for the state was the 1.6 times faster growth rate of service-producing industry payrolls.

A deeper study of the minor overall shift in employment from goods-producing to service-producing jobs provides some interesting facts. Total nonfarm employment was divided into two groups—those jobs with an average wage above the total nonagricultural average wage, and those jobs with an average wage below the total nonagricultural average wage.

A study of the following tables reveals several interesting points.

1. There has been virtually no change since 1979 in the share of Utah's nonagricultural jobs with an average wage above the total nonagricultural average wage. That share has held steady at 45.4%. (See Tables 1 and 4.)
2. There has been a minimal 0.4 percentage point decline in the share of nonagricultural wages earned by jobs with an average wage above the total nonagricultural wage. (See Tables 2 and 5.)
3. The total nonagricultural average monthly wage in Utah has increased at a slower pace, 43.4 percent, than the Consumer Price Index, 48.2 percent, from 1979 to 1985. This factor has probably been more important in reduced state tax revenues from workers' wages than the changes which have occurred in industry distribution of employment. (See Table 3.)
4. Industries that have significantly reduced shares of jobs, with average wage above total nonagricultural average wage from 1979 to 1985 are: construction, down 12.4 percentage points; wholesale trade, down 8.1 percentage points; and state government, down 9.2 percentage points. (See Table 4.)
5. Other industries have significantly increased their share of jobs with average wage above the total nonagricultural average wage from 1979 to 1985. These are: manufacturing, up 11.1 percentage points; services, up, 10.5 percentage points; and local government, up 11.7 percentage points. (See Table 4.)
6. Similar patterns of increased or decreased shares of total wages from 1979 to 1985 are also evident. (See Table 5.)
7. In the goods-producing industries—mining, construction and manufacturing—there has been a net loss of only 823 jobs from 1979 to 1985. This loss is accounted for by the loss of 2,993 jobs with average wage below the total nonagricultural average; while goods-producing jobs with average wage above the nonagricultural average wage increased by 2,170. These changes resulted from overall increased jobs in manufacturing almost offsetting lost jobs in mining and construction; and by below average wage jobs in manufacturing being shifted to above average wage jobs; and by above average wage jobs in construction being shifted to below average wage jobs. (See Table 6.)
8. The service-producing industries, including government, have added 76,791 jobs from 1979 to 1985; with increased jobs in both above average wage and below average wage groups. This resulted in the share of total service-producing jobs with average wage above the total nonagricultural wage increasing by 0.4 percentage points in this period. Concurrently, the share of wages for service jobs with above average wage remained constant from 1979 to 1985; whereas the share of total wages for goods-producing jobs with above average wages increased by 1.4 percentage points. (See Tables 5 and 7.)
9. From the foregoing it appears that state tax revenues from workers' wages have not been severely affected by changes which have occurred in the mix of jobs by industry sector from 1979 to 1985. The small net loss of goods-producing jobs (823), has been more than amply offset by a much larger increase in service-producing jobs (76,791), many of which were jobs with wages above the total nonagricultural average wage. The loss of tax revenue appears to be more related to the rates in wage increases lagging behind the rate of inflation during the 1979 to 1985 period.

TABLE 1
CHANGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH
BY WAGE GROUP

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Number Change</u>	<u>Share</u>
Total	548,419 100.0%	624,387 100.0%	13.9%	75,968 100.0%	100.0%
Jobs With Above Average Nonag Wage	249,136 45.4%	283,420 45.4%	13.8	34,284 45.1%	45.1
Jobs With Below Average Nonag Wage	299,283 54.6%	340,967 54.6%	13.9	41,684 54.9%	54.9

TABLE 2
CHANGE IN TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGES IN UTAH
BY WAGE GROUP

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Number Change</u>	<u>Share</u>
Total	\$6,605,121,488 100.0%	\$10,792,244,181 100.0%	63.4%	\$4,187,122,693 100.0%	100.0%
Jobs With Above Average Wage	4,090,874,392 61.9%	6,632,472,078 61.5%	62.1	2,541,597,687 60.7%	60.7
Jobs With Below Average Wage	2,514,247,096 38.1%	4,159,772,103 38.5%	65.4	1,645,525,007 39.3%	39.3

TABLE 3
CHANGE IN AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGES IN UTAH
BY WAGE GROUP

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Total	\$1,004	\$1,440	43.4
Jobs With Above Average Wage	\$1,368	\$1,950	42.5
Jobs With Below Average Wage	\$ 700	\$1,017	45.3

CHANGE IN AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

CPI-U	217.4	322.2	48.2
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SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.